

ONLY A BUDDLE.

Senators Pick It with a Pin
and It Collapses.

SILVER AND GOLD'S FIGHT.

Mr. Cleveland's Only Hope Now Is in
the Republican Party.

AN ALLIANCE IS NOT IMPROBABLE

Georgia's Delegation Is Almost Solid
Against the Administration's Bill.

SENATOR GORDON IS UNDECIDED

Judge Turner Refuses to Say How He
Stands—The Others, Though, Come
Out Frankly, and Do Not Straddle.

Washington, January 29.—(Special.)—The Cleveland financial bubble has collapsed more quickly than its bitterest enemy thought would be its fate. The house banking committee is struggling with it and has already agreed to several minor amendments. Other important ones are pending. The committee will report the bill in an amended form to the house, but the amended form is so full of amendments that it looks like they might oppose it and that only mean its certain defeat.

Cleveland's only hope is to pass the bill by the aid of the republicans, who are anxious to escape an extra session. Heed is worried. He fears for the republicans to take this step and he fears an extra session. Yet he knows this bill could never pass the senate and for that reason it is not believed the republicans of the house will accept it.

The news of the day, however, was the bursting of the Cleveland financial bubble by the senate committee on finance. That committee met to consider the financial question and had it not been for the absence of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, a straight-out free coinage of silver bill would have been reported to the senate. As it was, there was a tie vote. The question came up on the bill proposed by Mr. Voorhees authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue coin certificates of short time, bearing 1 per cent interest, when the treasury was in need of money. The free coinage of silver was offered as an amendment to this bill and on its adoption there was a tie vote.

That defeated it. Voting for it were Messrs. Voorhees, Jones of Arkansas, Harlan, Vest and White. Mr. McPherson voted with the republicans against it. But for the absence of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, it would have been reported favorably to the senate. When Mr. Jones returns, if he does return, it may yet be done, and it is believed the senate would pass it. Another vote was taken on the silver bill prepared by William F. St. John, of New York, and that was likewise defeated by a tie vote—five to five. Then the coin certificate bill alone was defeated by 3 to 2.

Adjusted in Dispute.
Senator Aldrich proposed a vote upon Mr. Cleveland's latest bill, the coinage committee exhibited its disgust for that by adjourning in disgust without a vote. Senator Aldrich afterwards authorized a statement that no member of the committee was in favor of that proposition. Thus the senate has shattered the Cleveland bubble and its latest bill is dead.

The plan of the coinage committee is to secure the practically solid support of the republicans in the house and to depend upon this and the assistance of such democrats as believe in the administration policy to secure its adoption. The message is universally regarded as an appeal to the republicans and an abandonment of all hope of legislation on this subject through the medium of the democratic party. Having failed in the policy of placation, the plan is to try to reverse and repeat if possible the Sherman silver purchase act. This being the purpose, an effort will be made to render the bill entirely satisfactory to the republicans, the first proposition being to get their solid support. To do this it is understood that the majority party will be practically ignored and whatever amendments the republicans demand will be accepted to secure their support. The bill as it now stands will not quite accomplish this. There is some opposition among the republicans to the provision for the payment of customs duties in gold only and a retirement of the greenbacks. If the elimination of these provisions will secure the solid republican support the administration will agree to their elimination. Any other amendment which the republicans as a body want, it is said, will be agreed to. Cleveland wants them at any cost, but they will not.

He Depends on the Republicans.
In other words it is understood that the republicans shall make the bill to suit themselves. In figuring on the chances of passing the bill through the house the vote on the repeal of the Sherman law is taken as a basis. It is conceded by the friends of the bill that a large number of democrats who voted with the administration to repeal the Sherman act will not vote for this bill, but they hope to hold enough of these to give a majority if the republicans vote solidly. They say, however, that a failure to get the practically solid republican vote would be fatal to the bill. If they find that by this combination they can get a majority for the bill, the question will then turn

upon the disposition of the committee on rules to give them a special rule to prevent filibustering. A majority of the committee on rules as now constituted are gold men, but the policy of the committee has been not to bring in a special order for any measure which had the support of a majority of the democrats. It is not believed that by any possibility a majority of the democrats can be induced to support this measure and, therefore, a very delicate question would be presented to the committee on rules if the matter ever gets that far. If a rule was got from that committee it would probably have to be by just such a combination as it is proposed to form in the house on the measure—a democratic majority joining with the republicans. The banking committee is in the same situation. There it is only by a combination of democrats and republicans that a report can be secured.

Next an Extra Session.
The policy of the administration men of trying to frame a financial bill which will have the support of the republicans is regarded as the first move of the administration in anticipation of an early extra session of congress. They hardly expect to succeed in getting their bill through even the house, and know certainly that it cannot pass the senate at this session. It is, however, the effort to get republicans to stand behind the measure is successful. It will form the basis of legislation at the extra session. In the event of the failure of action at this session it is expected that the president will not delay in calling an extra session more than a week or so. On the assembling of the fifty-fourth congress, if the party is undivided in advance to action on this subject, the republicans will have no difficulty in very promptly passing the bill through the house. In the senate, however, the situation will be scarcely more hopeful for legislation than it now is.

Even the New York papers are not for gold basis paper. The Sun, which is a rank gold basis paper, says: "This is, in effect, a proposition that the country shall pay the national banks \$15,000,000 in gold every year for fifty years, or \$750,000,000 altogether, for supplying it with \$500,000,000 of paper money, which it now gets for nothing except the loss of interest on the comparatively small amount of gold needed for a redemption fund. The naked statement of this scheme is sufficient to insure its rejection by congress without debate and by the entire body of our citizens, except, perhaps, national bank officers."

I talked with scores of senators and representatives today and could not find one, outside of the well-known list of cuckoos who would swallow anything emanating from Cleveland, who would endorse the proposition. Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, one of the ablest young men in the house and a close student of finance, well expressed the opposition in this statement to me:

Swanson Dissects It.
"I am utterly opposed to the recommendation of the Springer bill to the treasury to issue coin certificates of short time, bearing 1 per cent interest, when the treasury was in need of money. The free coinage of silver was offered as an amendment to this bill and on its adoption there was a tie vote. That defeated it. Voting for it were Messrs. Voorhees, Jones of Arkansas, Harlan, Vest and White. Mr. McPherson voted with the republicans against it. But for the absence of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, it would have been reported favorably to the senate. When Mr. Jones returns, if he does return, it may yet be done, and it is believed the senate would pass it. Another vote was taken on the silver bill prepared by William F. St. John, of New York, and that was likewise defeated by a tie vote—five to five. Then the coin certificate bill alone was defeated by 3 to 2."

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MONEY OR BLOOD.

Mexico Makes a Demand for \$1,800,000 Cash Indemnity.

REFUSAL MEANS IMMEDIATE WAR

Guatemala Has an Army of 50,000 Men on the Frontier.

THREE ALLIES TO ASSIST HER

Diaz Will Be Greatly Surprised if He Finds a Japan in His Little Neighbors—Volunteers Are Offering.

City of Mexico, January 29.—The government still refuses to discuss the terms of the Guatemala note. The impression prevails that it has been considered and that Mexico has demanded the instant payment of the \$1,800,000 indemnity, which, if refused, will mean war.

Offers of mediation by the United States government will not be accepted. Guatemala has already settled the question at issue by the treaty of 1852, which she now tries to repudiate. From 1852 until 1882 some territory was in dispute, but the treaty settled the limits once for all.

Guatemala has 50,000 troops, with good mounted artillery on the border of the state of Chiapas. The Guatemalans are mortgaging and turning over their coffee estates to Germans and Spaniards, so that in the event of war President Barrios cannot rely for loans upon them.

Barrios owns property in the disputed territory. All the railways and piers along the coast in Guatemala are the property of Americans.

The death of Dunn, the American, and Murphy, an Irishman, is confirmed. They were murdered and robbed by Guatemalans, who crossed the international boundary.

Hundred mules were taken to railroad contractors today. The government has closed a large contract for the delivery of coal in Vera Cruz and will make a similar contract for delivery at Pacific ports.

The wildest rumors prevail, the latest being that President Diaz personally will take the field against the Guatemalans from the states and from private individuals still pour in.

Will Stand by Guatemala.
New York, January 30.—A special cable dispatch to The Sun from Guatemala says: "President Barrios has just received Minister Areas, of Honduras, Minister Areas, of Nicaragua, and Estupinan, of El Salvador, have been received before. All their speeches were full of patriotism and clearly show that Guatemala would not stand alone in the Mexican conflict."

They have individually offered the cooperation of their countries to Guatemala in such an event, showing that the question directly affects all Central America, and that the republics will stand united to repel an invasion.

The Costa Rica legation will arrive soon, and is undoubtedly filled with the same resolves favoring Central Americanism as have been sincerely shown by the legations of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Mediation Not Necessary.
St. Louis, Mo., January 29.—A City of Mexico special to The Globe-Democrat says that The Two Republics, a daily newspaper, published by the United States intervention of the United States in the Guatemalan dispute, which may be considered as indicating the general feeling in Mexico.

The telegraphic announcement from Washington that the United States would, if agreeable to Mexico, mediate in the Guatemalan dispute, created no little surprise and considerable dissatisfaction. Guatemala has from the commencement of the present dispute insisted on submission to arbitration, and has definitely agreed upon by the two countries be reopened to discussion in the hope that a new difficulty may be reached. It was this view that Guatemala's purpose caused the invasion of territory which had formerly been in dispute, but which, in the treaty of 1852, should be regarded as Mexican territory. When Mexico protested against this procedure Guatemala coolly proposed that the matter be left to arbitration, and has since then refused to accept of mediation in Washington, on four different occasions, asked the United States government to offer its services for arbitration, and on those four occasions the request was flatly refused. Now the announcement is made that the United States government will offer to mediate in the interest of peace, it would be interference in the interest of a nation which is endeavoring to elude compliance with its treaty obligations. Upon the whole, the offer of the United States government, if correctly reported, seems to be ill-considered and inopportune, and will probably prolong and vex the question which now seems to be drawing rapidly to a settlement. A crisis has been reached and if there is no outside interference there will be an end, pacific or otherwise, to the question in a very short time.

Think It Will Be Settled.
Washington, January 29.—The Guatemalan government, it is understood here, has agreed to make such concessions in the boundary dispute that a peaceful solution may be achieved without wounding the national honor of Mexico. In official circles here confidence is expressed that the irritating question of territory will be speedily and permanently settled to the complete satisfaction of both countries. A large indemnity which has recently complicated the affair and been particularly obnoxious to Guatemala, will be disposed of by the Guatemalan government. A law requiring the application of all school taxes to the support of a common system. The Guatemalan administration passed a law and sought to test the constitutionality of the act in the courts. The courts decided

Manitoba's School Case Before the
London, January 29.—The Manitoba school case, which was ruled upon by the privy council today, has involved long litigation and caused much religious animosity. The first legislature of Manitoba passed a law providing for Protestant and Catholic schools. In 1890 the government, under the Greenway administration, passed a law requiring the application of all school taxes to the support of a common system. The Roman Catholics refused to pay the tax and sought to test the constitutionality of the act in the courts. The courts decided

against them and the supreme court reversed the decision. The decision of the supreme court was upset by the imperial privy council, which upheld the provincial government. This virtually wiped out parochial schools in Manitoba. The Catholics petitioned for remedial legislation, but the government refused to consider the petition. They then appealed to the privy council, whose judgment, rendered today, permits the case to be reopened.

III Dissolve Dominion Parliament.
Montreal, Quebec, January 29.—The news that the English privy council had allowed the appeal of the Manitoba Catholics in the school question, was received with great satisfaction by Roman Catholics generally, and formed the subject of general conversation. Liberals and conservatives alike agreed in saying that the result will be the dissolution of the dominion parliament and an appeal to the people. The French press all insist upon remedial legislation.

CHINESE VERSION OF IT.
They Claim to Have Whipped the Japs
on Wei-Hai-Wei.

London, January 29.—The Times will publish tomorrow the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

The Chinese military and naval commanders telegraph, via the Foo, that the Japanese fleet advanced from Wei-Hai-Wei in the morning of the 28th. Their search-lights betrayed their presence. The guns of the Chinese fleet and shore batteries opened fire and the Japanese fleet was within a few hundred yards of the Chinese fleet. The Japanese made simultaneous attacks on the second division to the south. The Chinese claim that they damaged several ships.

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China Wants Gold.
London, January 29.—A dispatch to the City of London from Hong Kong says that for a gold loan of \$2,000,000 at 6 per cent through the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank.

BELMONT HEADS A SYNDICATE.
He Is Said to Be After a Block of the Bonds.

New York, January 29.—The continued heavy withdrawals of gold have caused a serious decline in the value of the gold bonds. It is believed that a syndicate of financiers has been organized to take quick action on the proposition of the president for an issue of 3 per cent gold bonds. It was expected that the issue would be made this week, but the president has delayed it until after the 31st of January. The formal tender of their services by the syndicate of financiers is expected to be made by the 4th or 5th of February. If congress does not act by the 31st of January, the syndicate of financiers is expected to be made by the 4th or 5th of February. If congress does not act by the 31st of January, the syndicate of financiers is expected to be made by the 4th or 5th of February.

ICKELHEIMER TAKES MORE.
Shipment of Gold to Europe by Yesterday's Steamers.
New York, January 29.—The steamship Lahn, which sailed for Europe this morning, carried \$2,500,000 of gold. It was the largest shipment of gold ever made by a single steamer. The gold was shipped by the Philadelphia mint to the New York subtreasury. Within the past week the mint has shipped to the subtreasury New York.

The treasury gold reserve was reduced today by the shipment of gold to Europe. The balance of the reserve is now \$45,518,193, the withdrawals of the day amounting to \$2,500,000, and for yesterday and today combined aggregated \$7,418,193. The balance of the reserve is now \$45,518,193, the withdrawals of the day amounting to \$2,500,000, and for yesterday and today combined aggregated \$7,418,193.

One Man Killed and Another One Fatally Burned.
Chicago, Ill., January 29.—As the result of a gas explosion in the saloon of the Gaynor's hotel, at the corner of Canal and Adams street, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, John C. Walsh was burned to death and another man was fatally injured.

Anderson's Special Celebration
Blew His Brains Out in the Presence of His Guests.
Chicago, January 29.—Vigo Anderson, the famous solo flutist of the Theodore orchestra, committed suicide just before midnight. About midnight he entered the front parlor of Mrs. A. Ashley's house, at Elm street, and without a moment's deliberation, drew a 42-caliber revolver from the folds of his coat and blew his brains out. There was a party of some twenty people in the room at the time.

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TROOPS SENT HOME

Street Railway Officials Declare That It Is Too Soon.

SCHIEREN SAYS THAT DANGER IS OVER

Strikers Are Doing All They Can to Give the Companies Trouble.

THEIR CHARTERS BEING ATTACKED

An Attempt Is Being Made to Break Up the Corporations—Many Suits Are to Follow.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 29.—The strikers are playing a double game. Through counsel they have appealed to the attorney general to move against the Brooklyn Heights company to revoke their charter for failing to operate the road. Through the agency of lawless mobs they have continued cutting wires, assaulting non-union employees, blocking tracks and otherwise preventing the cars from operating. On the one hand they invoke the law of the land on the other they defy it. Even though there are 3,000 troops here to aid the police in preserving order. Were the proceedings in the courts brought by citizens acting in good faith for the benefit of the community, the officers of the company would undoubtedly be uneasy as to the result. They now treat the matter lightly and will make answer that the very men who ask the aid of the law are themselves law breakers whose acts have made necessary the calling out of the national guard.

The withdrawal of the First brigade was followed by many small disturbances. President Lewis declared, with great emphasis, that it was a serious mistake to withdraw the brigade. He said that he had received anonymous information that if the remaining troops are disbanded, school will break loose. He had a body guard of detectives about his person and President Norton never moves without an armed guard at his side.

On the other hand, the mayor, General McLeer and other officials believe that quiet is restored and turbulence at an end. Mayor Workman Connolly still insists that the strikers are not beaten. There are no signs of a break in their ranks. Only a few of them have made personal applications for the removal of their names from the list of strikers. A move upon which to base an application for a new writ of mandamus. This was made against the Atlantic avenue company today and was the first proceeding in court against that company. Similar steps are to follow against the Brooklyn Heights company, and Queens County and Suburban.

Suits Against the Companies.
The Brooklyn Heights company was served with formal notice of the mandamus proceedings against them. They have twenty days in which to answer. They have also to appear before the attorney general to show cause why their charter should not be revoked. The trial of the case against the Brooklyn Heights company was postponed to tomorrow morning. The trial of the case against the Queens County and Suburban company was postponed to tomorrow morning.

Plumbers on a Strike.
All Quit Because One Was Docked for Lack of Work.
Jacksonville, Fla., January 29.—There is a general strike among the plumbers of this city. All the men in the employ of J. H. Kitchner, the S. R. Hubbard Company, Stafford & Ward and William Clarke, having gone out this morning, about thirty in all. The underlying cause is a deduction from the pay of one of Kitchner's men last Saturday night on account of his carelessness in his work by which the walls of a customer's kitchen were damaged to the extent of \$25. This workman's name is McCann. He refused to submit to a deduction, saying the case before the plumbers' union. At a meeting last night the union demanded that the amount deducted be paid back to McCann, but Kitchner declined and a strike was ordered. Every journeyman plumber in the city will be out Saturday night on account of the plumbers' union. At a meeting last night the union demanded that the amount deducted be paid back to McCann, but Kitchner declined and a strike was ordered. Every journeyman plumber in the city will be out Saturday night on account of the plumbers' union.

Kentucky's First Fight.
A Battle in Lexington Witnessed by a Large Crowd.
Lexington, Ky., January 29.—J. Hall Davidson, ex-mayor and ex-city collector, and one of the best-known politicians in the city, attacked Charles Moore, editor of The Bluegrass Blade, today because the latter had said in his paper that Davidson was a scoundrel and a knave. The fight was fought in the city hall and was witnessed by a large crowd. Davidson was victorious and Moore was injured.

Suicide of Mrs. Sahn.
Niles, O., January 29.—Mrs. Louis Sahn, a prominent church lady of this city, stood before a mirror this morning and blew her brains out with a pistol. The lady had been ill for some months, but when her husband left her this morning she appeared in good spirits. She had not reached the state when the report of the pistol was heard. Rushing into the house he found his wife dead and her little baby crying in her arms.

Arresting the Sports.
Philadelphia, Pa., January 29.—Jack F. Felt, a police officer, was arrested today because he had been seen at a gambling table. He was arrested by a police officer and taken to the police station. He was released after a short time.

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MILLS TO BE SHIPPED

Arrangements Are Now Being Made to Transport Machinery South.

NO DOUBT ABOUT THE MOVEMENT

One Manufacturer Is Preparing to Send 200 Carloads Down Here.

NEW ENGLAND CATCHES AT STRAWS

It Is Asserted That Only Coarse Cotton Goods Can Be Made in the South at Present.

Boston, Mass., January 29.—In connection with the movement to extend the cotton manufacturing industry into the southern states, The Free Press of this city is every day publishing articles which tend to reason to believe that the manufacturers of the coarser grades of cotton cloths will be practically unknown in New England in the not distant future.

Negotiations are now pending in this city, looking to the shipment of 200 carloads of mill machinery to the south, most of it having been made in New Hampshire. This consignment, it is believed, will be followed by others, when the southern mills now under way are completed.

In speaking on this decay of one of New England's chief industries, Mr. John T. Patrick, secretary of the Southern Immigration and Industrial Association, who was sent north to give additional stimulus to this latest industrial movement, said that this section had nothing to fear, so far as the finer grades of cotton were concerned; that New England would continue to be the home of this branch of the business so long as she controlled the market for the highest skilled labor, the section where the south was weak, and there appeared to be no immediate prospect of improvement in this direction. Then again there were certain climatic disadvantages to be found there which prohibits the attainment of the best results in spinning the finest yarns.

The method of handling the product of southern mills is another matter that is receiving his attention. Another of Mr. Patrick's missions is to show the well-known exhibit of southern agricultural products in Boston and other northern cities, so that the people here shall become the better acquainted with the products of the south. He is also considering a scheme looking to an excursion to the south, composed of some of the leading citizens of the New England states, the excursion expenses to be borne by the association he represents. He is of the belief that the people of the north are not so but little understood by the south as people, and he wishes to give them an opportunity to study with their own eyes the marvelous advancement being made.

RECEIVERS FOR THE TRUST.
Two Appointed by Judge Groscup in Chicago.
Chicago, January 29.—A grand coup was sprung last night by President Groscup and his friends, and today the big organization known as the Distillers and Cattle Feeders Company is in the hands of two receivers appointed by Judge Groscup, of the United States district court.

This afternoon the receivers—E. P. Lawrence, a director of the First National bank of Chicago, and Joseph B. Greenleaf, of Peoria—filed their bonds for \$500,000 each before the court and were duly qualified to act. On Mr. Greenleaf's bond are Messrs. Lynch and Jochims, of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago. A secret was the bill filed and the argument made that the exact time and place is not known, but it is supposed to have been heard in the judge's private chambers at 8 o'clock at night. Messrs. John S. Russell and William Barry represented a large block of the whisky trust controlled by the Greenleaf following the Chicago Foreman which appears in the bill are those of Worman and Olmstead. John Stevens, of Peoria, the regular attorney of the whisky trust, was present at the time of the argument, and Levy Mayer was on hand for the opposition. The argument was brief and resulted in the filing of the bill and the appointment of the receivers. The entire action was kept secret until the filing of the bonds today, so that there could be no possible slip, and even then the filing of the bill was kept secret after the regular hearing of the Deb's bill had been concluded.

Coincident with the day's action comes the filing of a bill in the various states in which the company has transacted business. John Russell, who engineered the entire proceedings, declines to locate the place where the bill was filed, but says that after the regular hearing of the Deb's bill had been concluded.

"This action was not taken by the New York stockholders, who have been threatening the organization for some time past and whose conduct has been satisfactory to the short time ago, but by the friends of the present management."

He declined to forecast the action of the receivers and the probable results, but said they would administer the property under the jurisdiction of the court and at the proper time file inventories, and, if the court so decides, in the future, to locate the property and pay the debts of the organization. The property represents a nominal valuation of \$25,000,000, with a present actual valuation of probably \$1,000,000 or \$5,000,000.

MILLER PERMITTED TO STAY.
He Apologizes for What He Said About the South.
Richmond, Va., January 29.—(Special.)—Rochester Miller, a pharmaceutical student from Honey Grove, Pa., who was arraigned before the class at the university college of medicine here this morning on the charge of having written a scurrilous letter to The Graphic, his home paper, concerning the south, and referring to President Jefferson Davis as a traitor, made an apology and explanation, which were satisfactory to the school. He is to remain at the college and will graduate at the head of his class in April. Speeches made by some boys in his behalf effected the acceptance of his amendment.

The Eastern District.
Washington, January 29.—The house judiciary committee today ordered favorably reported the bill of Mr. Lawson, of Georgia, creating a new judicial district in Georgia. The new district is to be composed of the counties of Banks, Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Habersham, Hart, Jackson, Morgan, Madison, Oglethorpe, Oconee and perhaps one other.

HONOR TO MRS. GRANT

Old Soldiers of Both Sides Meet to
Welcome Her to Atlanta.

A RECEPTION AT THE ARAGON HOTEL

Confederate Veterans Pay Honor to
the Widow of General Grant.

SHE HAD KIND WORDS FOR THEM ALL

Driven About the City by Wives of Federal
and Confederate Generals—She Was
Delighted with Her Stay Here.

The widow of General U. S. Grant was welcomed to the city of Atlanta yesterday by a throng of confederate veterans. At exactly 12 o'clock Mrs. Grant and the ladies who escorted her driving had returned to the Aragon Hotel and were in the parlors waiting to receive the veterans who came to see her in great numbers.

Mrs. Grant had expressed a desire to visit the monument to General McPherson, but it being so far out of the city to the spot where the monument stands, and the roads being so heavy with the recent rains she had to forego that pleasure. General McPherson was John's warm and intimate friend of General Grant and Mrs. Grant also knew him well.

Veterans Shake Her Hand.
Hon. W. A. Henshaw and General Clement A. Evans were the first to shake hands with Mrs. Grant.

Mrs. General Evans and Mrs. General J. B. Lewis stood beside the distinguished lady while she stood and was introduced to the veterans one by one, as they came up to shake hands with her.

The soldiers were introduced by General Clement A. Evans, and Mrs. Henshaw. One of the first to grasp Mrs. Grant's hand was that of General J. B. Lewis, the well known cavalry officer in the Virginia army of confederates. Colonel Millidge's father was a strong union man before the war, but after it was started he was as faithful a southerner as ever belonged to the "home guard." He knew General Grant well and it was General Grant who appointed him

commander of the 1st Cavalry Division. When it became known at the headquarters of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans Association that Mrs. Grant was coming to Atlanta, General Clement A. Evans, commander of the camp, gave orders for a special committee to meet and welcome her to the city and to the south.

Mrs. Grant was greatly pleased at this compliment and signified her wishes that the veterans call to see her at high noon yesterday.

Driven Over the City.
In the forenoon she was called for by Mrs. General J. B. Lewis, in company with Mrs. General Clement A. Evans and Mrs. Colonel A. E. Buck, and taken driving through the city. Mrs. General Lewis, the wife of a gallant general of the federal army during the war, who was intimately acquainted with General Grant, and Mrs. General Evans, wife of as brave a confederate general as ever faced the fury of war, and Mrs. Colonel A. E. Buck, wife of a personal acquaintance and ardent admirer of General Grant during his lifetime, certainly formed a striking and most proper escort to the widow of the great general.

They gave Mrs. Grant a delightful drive throughout the city, taking her to every point of interest during the forenoon.

Mrs. Grant expressed a desire to visit the monument of the late General Henry W. Grady, and after a drive out Peachtree street the ladies went there. Mrs. Grant spent several minutes looking at the monument and observing the significant and fitting inscriptions on the base of the bronze statue. She said she had made up her mind before coming to Atlanta to visit this monument, for she had always held in great admiration and esteem the name of Henry W. Grady.

From the Grady monument the ladies drove to the residence of the late Judge Erskine, whose recent death caused such widespread sorrow throughout the city and all over the south, where he was known.

Visitors from Mrs. Grant.
It was particularly touching to hear Mrs. Grant tell her reasons for wanting to visit the Erskine home.

"Some time ago I had the pleasure of meeting him at Saratoga, where we were spending the summer months. He was particularly kind to us all there and we were captivated by his delightful manners and the entertaining conversations we had with him from day to day. He would frequently stop to talk to me, usually roses, and I appreciated so much his kindly consideration for us all.

"Then again, last season I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with him at Narragansett. He always loved flowers and would send them to the members of my party at the summer place nearly every day.

"With such pleasant recollections of our association I am very anxious to go there and pay some tribute of respect, humble

though it be, to his memory at this hour of his death. It was with such a motive that the widow of General Grant drove out to the late residence of the distinguished dead and sent into the house a large bouquet of fragrant violets to be laid on the casket that held all that was mortal of Judge Erskine.

With the violets went this touching message: "With tender remembrance of his charming courtesies I, a melancholy pleasure in being present to offer my sad tribute of esteem with these violets."

The Reception at the Aragon.
At exactly 12 o'clock Mrs. Grant and the ladies who escorted her driving had returned to the Aragon Hotel and were in the parlors waiting to receive the veterans who came to see her in great numbers.

Mrs. Grant had expressed a desire to visit the monument to General McPherson, but it being so far out of the city to the spot where the monument stands, and the roads being so heavy with the recent rains she had to forego that pleasure. General McPherson was John's warm and intimate friend of General Grant and Mrs. Grant also knew him well.

Veterans Shake Her Hand.
Hon. W. A. Henshaw and General Clement A. Evans were the first to shake hands with Mrs. Grant.

Mrs. General Evans and Mrs. General J. B. Lewis stood beside the distinguished lady while she stood and was introduced to the veterans one by one, as they came up to shake hands with her.

The soldiers were introduced by General Clement A. Evans, and Mrs. Henshaw. One of the first to grasp Mrs. Grant's hand was that of General J. B. Lewis, the well known cavalry officer in the Virginia army of confederates. Colonel Millidge's father was a strong union man before the war, but after it was started he was as faithful a southerner as ever belonged to the "home guard." He knew General Grant well and it was General Grant who appointed him

commander of the 1st Cavalry Division. When it became known at the headquarters of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans Association that Mrs. Grant was coming to Atlanta, General Clement A. Evans, commander of the camp, gave orders for a special committee to meet and welcome her to the city and to the south.

Mrs. Grant was greatly pleased at this compliment and signified her wishes that the veterans call to see her at high noon yesterday.

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THE HOME TO BE SOLD

Soldiers' Home Will Be Sold as Soon as a
Court Order is Obtained.

THE DECISION OF THE TRUSTEES

Failed to Make an Agreement with
the Masons.

THE SALE TO OCCUR IN MARCH

Two Sessions of the Board of Trustees
Held Yesterday, and the Matter
Fully Discussed.

The Confederate Veterans' home will be sold by the board of trustees in whose charge the property has been since the day of the late General Grant's death.

This decision was reached at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in which the sale of the property was fully discussed by the board. Since the completion of the home there has never been a dollar in the hands of the board for its support. Repeated efforts to accomplish its object, followed by many failures, have thoroughly convinced the board that there is no hope for the opening of the home in anything like the near future.

At the same time it was aware that the number of needy confederate veterans is rapidly decreasing and that if they were to be benefited by the institution something would have to be done as soon as possible. Twice had the legislature refused to appropriate money for its support after the property had been tendered as a state institution. This fact had convinced the board that there was no apparent prospect for a change in any of the future bills, that is in time for the property to receive the benefits that they need so badly right now.

The property will be sold as soon as an order from court authorizing its sale can be secured. This will take until March, and soon as this is done the property will be advertised for sale and as soon as a purchaser can be found, which will not be hard to do, the property will pass from the custody of the board of trustees and become private property. When this is done the money derived from the sale will be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the board of trustees to be held in trust until called for by a special committee that will have its final disposal in charge.

The Proposition of the Masons.
Yesterday morning a meeting of the trustees of the Soldiers' home and the special committee representing the Masons, met in conference in the office of Captain Tip O'Neil, in the Kluge building. At this point meeting a proposition was made the trustees by the committee.

The committee proposed to open the home and in payment for the property to support ten confederate veterans for twenty years. If at any time the number was less than ten, the average would be made up in such a manner that there would be more than ten veterans desiring admission. The Masons calculated that it would cost to maintain the property for the year, for this period, \$25,000.

One half of the home was to be set aside for the veterans and the other half was to be used as a home for the widows and orphans of Masons. The trustees of the home were to have the privilege of placing an extra number of veterans in the home at any time provided they would accept and decline it. Then the board decided to sell the property and a committee was appointed to dispose of it, in order that the veterans might be warranted in the money subscribed for their relief before they were called to everlasting rest.

Here is the Resolution.
The following is the resolution as adopted: "Whereas, The property known as the Soldiers' home has been tendered to the state as a state institution and the proposition twice rejected, and

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ed on the property and then it will be ready for the old veteran and his family. He wants the title of the property so written as to be sold to the old soldier from either selling or encumbering it in any way. After the death of the soldier his family is to be allowed to remain on the place and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he leaves his wife and children provided for.

In many cases there are veterans who are unable to work at any kind of labor and could not support themselves even if they were given the land on which to do so. In every instance of this kind Captain Harrison thinks the property should be sold to the ordinary of the county in which it is located. In every instance of this kind some one could be found to work the land on shares and the ordinary would have the power to see that the old soldier would not be mistreated.

This proposition seems to have gained favor with the board of trustees and the committee will consider it as soon as the affairs of the home are got into the proper shape.

The Masons Were Disappointed.
Several members of the committee of Masons expected that their proposition to the board of trustees would be accepted and were badly disappointed when it was declined. The order is extremely anxious to establish a home for the widows and orphans of Masons and this was considered the most desirable opportunity offered.

The committee carefully considered the expense attached to the undertaking and the fact that it would take just as many of the old veterans as it was positive of being able to support.

MYERS' APPEAL TO BE HEARD.
The motion for a new trial in his case was heard yesterday.

Tomorrow morning Judge Richard H. Clark will hear a motion for a new trial for Will Myers, now under a sentence of death on a charge of murdering Forrest Crowley. This motion was made shortly after the finding of the verdict pronouncing Myers guilty of the crime. Judge Clark will hear it Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Later Attorney Myers, as a leading counsel for young Myers, filed an amendment to his original motion for a new trial. When the case came up for a hearing on the day for it, Judge Clark announced a postponement.

He said he had not had sufficient time to read and consider the amendment and set the hearing for tomorrow. The prospects for anything sensational in the hearing are very poor and it is not likely that there will be anything particularly interesting in the hearing of the papers as filed and the decision of Judge Clark.

The amendment to the original motion for a new trial, contains nothing that is in the least sensational, and makes no reference to any of the facts of the case. It is simply based on the plain rules of law and nothing more.

Attorney Myers yesterday said: "I think the hearing of the motion will be about as devoid of anything sensational as the average proceedings in any court. If there is to be anything particularly interesting beyond the points of law in the case, which are of course important, I do not know it."

Judge Clark refuses to grant the motion, it will have little effect on the prospects for life to Myers, for in the event of Judge Clark's refusal to grant a new trial, the average would be made up in such a manner that there would be more than ten veterans desiring admission. The Masons calculated that it would cost to maintain the property for the year, for this period, \$25,000.

One half of the home was to be set aside for the veterans and the other half was to be used as a home for the widows and orphans of Masons. The trustees of the home were to have the privilege of placing an extra number of veterans in the home at any time provided they would accept and decline it. Then the board decided to sell the property and a committee was appointed to dispose of it, in order that the veterans might be warranted in the money subscribed for their relief before they were called to everlasting rest.

MISS JACKSON'S CONCERT.
It will be given at Phillips & Crew's Music Hall tomorrow evening.

A delightful concert will be given by Miss Evelyn Jackson at Phillips & Crew's music hall, on Peachtree street, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Jackson will be assisted by Miss Caroline Heldt, Miss Minna Beck, Mr. Harold G. Simpson and Mr. Charles E. Outcalt. The entertainment is for the benefit of the primary department of the Second Baptist church. The following is the programme:

Grand duo, two pianos, op. 92, Moschelles—Miss Jackson and Miss Minna Beck.

Baritone, "Where the White Sails Come and Go," Keynton-Patt—Mr. Outcalt.

Salonette, op. 66—No. 3, Joachim Raff—Miss Jackson.

Soprano, "La Florida," Beviniani—Miss Heldt.

Violin Caprice, DeBeriot, Mr. Simpson.

Baritone, "You Home," Mr. Outcalt.

Piano, Caprice Espagnole, Moszkowski—Miss Beck.

Soprano, "The Forbidden Song," Gastaldini—Miss Jackson.

Piano, Tarantelle, op. 27, No. 2, Moszkowski—Miss Jackson.

Duo, "Love," Piusotti—Miss Heldt and Mr. Outcalt.

DRUGGISTS' CONVENTION.
The Southern Association Will Meet Here Next Month.

The Southern Association of Wholesale Druggists will hold its third annual meeting at the Hotel Aragon on February 12th and 13th.

This association embraces in its membership all the wholesale druggists of the southern states, from Virginia to Texas, and as far north as the Ohio river and St. Louis. A good attendance is expected at the convention, and the rates have been given by the Southern Passenger Association. Many matters of great importance to the drug business will be discussed at the meeting.

The present officers of the association are: President, P. Van Vliet, Memphis, Tenn.; President, D. D. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; Vice president, A. G. Cassady, Vicksburg, Miss.; Secretary, J. C. Lyons, New Orleans, La.; Treasurer, J. C. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

The convention will be opened with an address of welcome by Mayor King.

MR. GREENWALL HERE.
The Theater Building Passed Through the City Yesterday.

Henry Greenwall, the New Orleans theatrical man who is building the New Lyceum Theater in Atlanta, spent yesterday in the city in conference with Manager Mathews.

Mr. Greenwall left last night for New York, where he goes on business connected with his many theatrical enterprises.

"The outlook is simply fine in Atlanta," he said. "My architect, Mr. Frank Cox, will return in a day or two, and will push the work right ahead. He is now in New Orleans, but the work is going on in a hurry. We will be ready to open April 25th with a most theatrical enterprise."

"I read this morning with a great deal of regret, of the death of a very dear friend, one of our country's great actors, to Mr. John Norton, of St. Louis, who was killed yesterday in a railroad wreck not far from Indianapolis. He was manager in St. Louis and was also an actor in the theater in Chicago. His death was quite tragic."

Mr. Greenwall will take steps to organize the summer opera company while in New York. The work will be done by himself and Mr. Will McConnell, his manager. Mr. Herbert Mathews will not go to New York, as was intended. He will remain in Atlanta and look after affairs here.

FRED TARAL IN TOWN

He Tells of His Great Races and Big
Winning Last Season.

WILL BE IN ATLANTA SEVERAL DAYS

The Man Who Makes \$25,000 a Year Dead
Easy with the Whip and the Spur,
Married an Atlanta Woman.

Fred Taral, the most famous jockey on the American turf, is at the Kimball hotel.

The "Dutchman" stepped from an incoming train on the Atlanta and West Point railroad yesterday, and a few minutes later was writing his name on the Kimball house register, after this fashion:

"Fred Taral, Wife, Maid and Child."

He engaged three luxurious rooms at the Kimball for his little family, and will spend several days in Atlanta before leaving for the north.

The famous jockey is a fascinating fellow to run upon for an interview. He has a certain sense, Taral might be called an Atlanta man, since his better half was an Atlanta woman. Fred Taral's wife was a Miss Coleman—Miss Jesse Coleman—of this city, and Fred Taral's mother-in-law lives in Atlanta now—Mrs. Coleman.

The jockey met his wife in Columbus, Ga., one season while he was riding on the race track there, and married her in Columbus.

Oh, they were the days when I was poor," said Taral last night; "the days when I was riding here, there and everywhere. I met my wife down there and got married, and there you are—"

"I was born in Peoria, Ill.," said he, "and went on the track in 1882 for the first time. I didn't ride anything specially that year—what you might call running around out in the bushes—see? The first time I ever began to show any signs of riding qualities was when I went with Dan Fleming, the horse dealer of St. Louis—everybody knows Dan Fleming. He had a horse called Lela, that did some clever work, another called 'Nigger' and a third called 'Duke' and I rode them all."

"Then I went with Campbell and Nolan, of Albany, N. Y. They owned the Berwick stables and the brewery. That year I rode Castaway for them, and he was a winner. It was that year I began to get a name for myself as a horse rider. In 1883 I went with Campbell and Walcott, a firm that was shaped from the old firm of Campbell & Nolan. Of course, they had the same horses, pretty much, that the man before them had put on the turf. With Diablo, I won a great race that year, \$50,000. I won \$100,000 with Domino, the stable winnings for the season amounting to \$250,000.

The next year (last year) I won \$250,000. From a money standpoint, the greatest race I ever rode, and won, was the Futurity, in 1890, worth \$50,000. I got \$4,000 for winning, and put it in my pocket. In that race—Lord, I shall never forget it—there was only three feet difference in the three horses that came under the wire, and I was riding top-weight, too, and I won."

"Last season—that is to say 1894, I won the Brooklyn handicap, the Metropolitan and the Suburban races. I rode Dr. Rice and the Brooklyn handicap. I was paid \$3,000 for winning."

"Then I turned right round and gave Dr. Rice over to Snapper Garrison to ride in the Metropolitan, and I took Raps and the Brooklyn handicap. I received \$3,000 for winning this race. Then I stuck to Raps, and won the Suburban with him. This race brought me in another thousand."

Taral is a very short fellow, as to length, but his shoulders are large and square, and he has the appearance of being rather heavy-set. He weighs 135 pounds now, but only weighed 110 last season when he made himself so famous, and won the American championship whip offered by the New York Mercury to the most popular and successful jockey of the continent.

He says he will trade his horse about the same weight this next season.

"Yes, I will go back to New York and push the winter out," said he, "and about the end of April, will begin the legal season, which will begin about the middle of May. I will have to quit all such things as beer and good eating, for the time, and go through a process of sweating. Pretty tough? Well, rather. My friend, you don't know what a tough time it is, after you get used to the sweating process; you begin to not mind it so much. You don't eat all you want, and you feel pretty sick and hungry for a while, to be sure, but when all passes off, and you get hardened to it, you know."

Taral has been down in New Orleans for the purpose of seeing how the horses fared. He rode one or two races there, and gratified the people who wanted to see him ride. Atlanta is the town of all southern towns for a winter race track," said he.

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JUST ONE DAY OFF.

The Female Suffragists Convene in
Atlanta Tomorrow Morning.

MISS ANTHONY REACHES ATLANTA TODAY

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake Interviewed.
She Says That the People of New
York State Favor Woman Suffrage

A large number of the female suffragists have arrived in the city and are registered at the Aragon.

Today they will begin to arrive in good earnest and by tonight the city will be filled with the champions of this great political crusade.

Among those who came yesterday morning is Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York city, who is one of the leading members of the association; Rev. Anna Shaw, D.D., whose reputation as a preacher of the gospel is world-wide; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the daughter of the famous Lucy Stone, one of the pioneers of the suffrage movement; Miss H. Augusta How-



MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.
She Arrived Yesterday Morning.

ard, the president of the Georgia State Association, and several others who will take a leading part in the convention here also arrived.

In addition to these quite a delegation of prominent suffragists are expected to arrive today. Among these are Miss Anna Huntington, the daughter of Bishop Huntington; Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Margherita Arlira Hamm, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was expected to reach the city last night, but on account of a number of engagements on the way her arrival has been delayed until this morning. She is accompanied by Mrs. Chapman-Catt, on account of her advanced years as well as the prominence to which she has attained. Miss Anthony will be given a cordial reception on her arrival in the city. At the close of several days here she is still in possession of her strong and vigorous faculties and is remarkably well preserved.

For more than forty years she has been a wise counselor and a safe leader in the affairs of the association and her reputation places her at the head of America's well-known and intellectual greeting.

To all the members of the association Atlanta extends a cordial greeting and the privileges of the city are extended to them with the hope that a most delightful and pleasant session of the convention will be enjoyed.

A Talk with Mrs. Blake.
One of the leading delegates to the convention is Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York city.

For eleven years Mrs. Blake was at the head of the New York State association. She is now the president of the New York League, her labors being specially confined to New York city. Mrs. Blake has frequently addressed the legislatures of the different states on the woman's suffrage question and is a well-informed and effective speaker. In addition to her lectures and speeches she has contributed numerous articles to the *Forum*, the *North American Review*, *Harper's Magazine* and *Frank Leslie's*. Intellectually Mrs. Blake has no superior in the convention.

"I have just reached the city," said Mrs. Blake yesterday afternoon, "and I feel very much exhausted by my trip. I have delivered two or three speeches in Kentucky and Tennessee and that, in addition to the fatigue of traveling, accounts for my weariness."

"Do you expect a large attendance at the convention?" the question was asked of Mrs. Blake.

"Not as large as usual on account of the distance. Heretofore the conventions have been held in Washington city, as that is the seat of national legislation. It is rather expensive to come this far south, especially for those who live in the extreme northwest. A large number of suffragists come from the western states, but I fear they will find it impossible to get to the convention this year. I was not in favor of coming south, although I was born in North Carolina. My reason for not wanting to come was because I thought it was too far for the members and because, for political and legislative reasons, I preferred Washington city. I have not had an opportunity to see the city yet, but I have heard a great deal of Atlanta's enterprise and I recognize the fact that we have come to a progressive city."

Will Ultimately Triumph.
Referring to the situation in New York Mrs. Blake expressed a firm belief in the ultimate triumph of woman suffrage in that state.

"It was a great disappointment," said Mrs. Blake, "to the woman suffragists of the country when the constitutional convention of New York last year refused to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people. The chairman of the convention, who had avowed himself to be a friend of the suffrage movement, turned against us at the last moment and in this way the proposition was defeated. A petition bearing the names of 400,000 residents of New York state was presented to this convention and nearly every one of the voters, who asked that the amendment be submitted to the people. In spite of this the proposed amendment failed."

"I was just coming to that point. On my way to Atlanta I passed through Albany and there had the amendment introduced in both houses of the legislature. It will be several weeks before action is taken, but I am satisfied that a majority of the legislature favor the movement. It will take the vote of two legislatures, however, to submit the proposition to the people. I have every reason to believe that the people of New York are in favor of woman suffrage and that as soon as they have an opportunity they will vote for it overwhelmingly."

Mrs. Blake is a large, dignified and hand-

some woman and bears the stamp of a marked intellectuality. She will deliver an address at the opera house next Friday evening on "Wife, Mother and Citizen" and she will no doubt be greeted by a large and appreciative audience on that occasion.

The opening session of the convention will be called to order in the Marietta street opera house tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Georgia Ladies.

The decision of the association to hold its twenty-seventh annual session in Atlanta is a recognition of the efforts put forth by its members in the south and is a clear indication of the fact that the movement is growing in this direction.

Atlanta is indeed the home of the suffrage cause. It is the headquarters of the coming of the woman's suffrage convention to this city. They are Mrs. Claudia Howard Maxwell, Mrs. Miriam Howard Dulose and Miss H. Augusta Howard. The last named sister is the president of the state convention. Though still in their twenties, these bright young ladies are among the leading and influential members of the association. In their efforts to bring the convention to Atlanta they were strongly aided by Miss Laura Clay, the daughter of Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Aragon hotel will be the headquarters of the convention and the daily sessions will be held in the Marietta street opera house. A few of admission will be charged to the night session and the proceeds of the second night will be applied to the benefit of the woman's department of the exposition.

A detailed programme of each day's business will be published daily in *The Constitution*.

Miss Anthony will call the convention to order next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Coming in Droves.

The yellow ribbon of the woman suffragists will flutter from many a bosom in Atlanta this week. The delegates are coming in large platoons from many sections. There is no telling the attendance, as this convention cannot be judged by its predecessors, for the reason that all the others have been held in Washington, and the attendance has never been as large as it might have been.

This year they will flock south by the wholesale. They consider this a fine missionary field, and they want to come down right in the center of it. Then many of them want to see Atlanta. They will begin to arrive today from all directions. Entire regiments will come from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and even as far away as San Francisco.

They are prepared to lay siege to the south, and a lively battle will be fought here. The largest number of famous women that has ever attended one of the conventions before will be here. Many of them are already on the way, lecturing as they come. By tomorrow night the city will be full of them.

Miss Anthony's Views.

Miss Susan B. Anthony takes a very broad view of the future of the movement. She said Sunday to a reporter of the *New York Sun*, just before leaving for Atlanta:

"We do not realize the progress that woman's suffrage has made in the south. We have had no propaganda in that district, but have devoted ourselves to those states where we thought we could get the greatest return from whatever work we might expend; nevertheless the south has gone forward without any suggestion of aid from the outside, and has formed a solid and organized body in nearly every state. The Georgia organization is one of which the women of that commonwealth can well be proud. It is composed of talented and energetic women, with great executive ability and prosecutes its labors with the dignity, intellectual power and moral force which has only been equaled by the women of this country in New Zealand and New South Wales. I fancy that the reason for their growth may be traced in the history of the south since the war. At that time the necessity compelled the women to share the burdens of life equally with the men. They learned to labor, to bear and forbear, and by degrees developed the habit of intelligent participation in self-control which are invariably the children of necessity. The men came to depend upon the women almost as much as women do upon men in any monetary sense, but matters of advice, problems to be solved and questions settled. The political atmosphere during the period of reconstruction and for the ten years thereafter was such as to stir the blood of both men and women, and what is more important, to give women a knowledge of political affairs, of political leaders and measures, and a taste for political conversation that were taken altogether, an education in political science, second to none in the world. It may be safely said that in 1875 there was not an intelligent southern woman but who was well posted upon the affairs of her city, county and state and as good a man in the length and breadth of the land, while since that time, when the old troubles and perplexities have passed away, the culture which has been given to the women of the south has taken part in public affairs, recognizing how the influence of woman has purified the moral and political atmosphere of every state and community in which she has been an active worker, they now propose to take the same step themselves and to have a voice in the selection of those who represent and govern them. On the movement hand, there is far less opposition from conservative men in the south than in the north. They admit the equal intelligence of their wives and daughters; they have seen demonstrated the ability of women to take care of the practical concerns of life, and they use no imbecile cant on the side of woman's sphere, nor do they seem to have any doubts as to the wisdom of giving them the vote. We are all going to Georgia. We are going to have a good time; we are going to have a splendid convention, and that is more, we are going to have a vote. There are a score or two of other leaders of the movement, and then there are a lot of newly arisen stars of the south in the national firmament, of whom the country knows little or nothing who are even north. Among these new constellations is Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She belongs to way down south, having passed over her life in South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. Both by blood and by marriage she belongs to families of high social standing. She is a woman of great natural ability, which has been developed to its utmost by education, travel and literary work. She has started or been among the founders of many suc-



ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Who Arrived Yesterday. Is a Niece of Lucy Stone.

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cessful woman's clubs in the south. She is a fine talker and, despite her three-score years, is a model of energy and activity. During the convention she will deliver an address upon "Club Life Among Southern Women," and is also billed among the prominent speakers who are expected to jump up and talk for five or ten minutes whenever called upon by the chair. Mrs. Josephine Kirby Henry, who is one of the leaders of the Kentucky delegation, is the only woman in the south who ever ran for a state office. She is slight and slender almost to physical frailty, but can hold an audience spellbound for an hour and a half without manifesting the slightest fatigue. She has a gift of humor and quiet sarcasm, and on many occasions has been too much for staid old conservative lawyers in the Blue Grass State. She is set down for an oration on "Woman Suffrage in the South," and will undoubtedly make a sensation.

"A third is Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Merrick, wife of the chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. She is a tall and polished speaker, and ever since the war has been identified with the reform movements in her native state. She has been an advocate of temperance, of constitutional reform, of woman's suffrage and of the anti-slavery movement which fought and crushed the Louisiana lottery two years ago. She has a large personal following and is the chief figure in that of the reform clubs and societies in New Orleans. Her part in the programme is an address upon "Woman as a Subject," and when she gets through she will be a man around to hear her, he will have a strong desire to go out in the woods and hang himself."

"From Colorado with banners flying comes Phoebe M. Weston, one of the state organizers and orators who did up 'Bryer' Waite last November. She is a fine looking woman who dresses in good style, and is said to know 'Custer's' about as well as a B. C. She is a past grand master of all political clubs and can run a convention or control a primary with beauty and dispatch. She is prepared to lay siege to the south, and a lively battle will be fought here. The largest number of famous women that has ever attended one of the conventions before will be here. Many of them are already on the way, lecturing as they come. By tomorrow night the city will be full of them."

A NECK FOR A NOOSE.
A Desperate Negro Arrested for a Horrible Crime.
The detectives arrested a negro named John Willis yesterday morning, who is a likely candidate for the gallows if the stories against him are true. Many of the detectives are correct in their belief he is guilty of three attempts at rape, all of which have happened recently in the same locality.

Saturday night Mrs. Edna Green, a widow living at the corner of Johnson and Hatcher streets, was rudely assaulted, but her screams were effective and the negro took swift flight.

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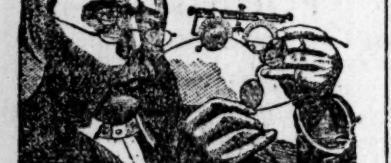
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WHO WILL BUY IT?

Much Speculation as to the Future of the Georgia Southern.

TERMS OF THE SALE FIXED BY COURT

Bondholders May Give Outsiders a Chance to Get a Good Road Cheap—Other News of the Rail.

A vast deal of interest is just now centering about the approaching sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. Will the Plant system buy it? Or the Seaboard Air-Line. Or the Central of Georgia?

All of these questions are to be heard every day in the local railroad field. Speaking of the probable future of this important southern connecting line, a prominent railroad man of south Georgia said yesterday to a Constitution representative: "The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad is advertised for sale on the first Tuesday in March, when it is not to be sold unless it shall bring \$1,500,000.

"Failing to bring this it is to be put up on the third Tuesday in March and again offered for sale, at which time it is not to be sold unless as much as \$3,700,000 is bid for it.

"Failing to bring this sum on the first Tuesday in April it is to be offered for the third time, and is not then to sell unless it brings as much as \$3,000,000.

"If on the third Tuesday in April it does not bring \$3,000,000, then on the third Tuesday in April it is to be offered without limitation as to price, and is to be sold for what it will bring.

Now, the question is, who is going to buy it?

"Undoubtedly the bondholders, through their reorganization committee, will bid for it, but as this committee only represents about four-fifths of the bonds, it is fair to presume, like any other bidder, the committee will wish to obtain the road at as small a price as possible in order that the committee may the more easily settle with those bondholders who refuse to come into the pool.

"There are only 2,430 bonds, and of these the reorganization committee represent between 2,000 and 2,300. If the reorganization committee represented all the bonds, the sale of the road would be a very simple matter, as the committee could then buy it regardless of the price, because they could pay for it in bonds.

As the committee does not represent all the bonds, if it should buy it would have to arrange to pay into court a sufficient sum of money to settle with the outside bondholders on the basis of the sale.

"For instance, suppose the committee buys the road at \$3,000,000. The principal and past due interest of all the bonds amount at the present time to about \$400,000. The purchase price of \$3,000,000 would, therefore, represent about 75 cents on the dollar for the outstanding bonds. So that, there being 600 of these bonds out of the pool in order to settle with the holders of these bonds, and this would be necessary before the purchaser would be allowed by the court to take title to the road, the committee would have to raise about \$450,000, and, in addition to this, would, under the decree of sale, be required to pay into court about \$300,000 for the purpose of meeting court costs.

"A very interesting question is, how and where the reorganization committee, and upon what collateral will they raise this money? The committee cannot offer as security the trust certificates issued for those bonds which have been placed in the pool, because these trust certificates are in the pockets of those who own them.

The committee is not authorized under the original agreement, under which the pool was organized, to mortgage or to pledge the road for the payment of this sum.

"But, suppose the committee had the latter right, and should buy the road as above stated at \$3,000,000, the bondholders would be in this situation: They would be the owners of a piece of property, the value of which as fixed by public sale was \$3,000,000, with a debt resting upon it of \$600,000, plus the past due interest on these 600 bonds. Saying that there are just 600 bonds out of the pool, and that three years' interest, at a per cent annum, is past due, this would make \$604,000 due the bondholders out of the pool.

"Now, on a basis of \$6,000,000 of debt, and \$3,000,000 of value as fixed by public sale, these bondholders would get 70 and 75 cents on the dollar, in cash, on their bonds.

"Of course, this money may have to be raised and paid by the purchasing committee, and, in addition to this, it would have to raise the \$300,000 already mentioned. Therefore, it seems that the reorganization committee, if it should become the purchaser, would have to put up about \$900,000 in money.

"It was, undoubtedly, the idea in the original agreement that all the bonds go into this pool, but, as they have not all come into the pool, the situation looks a little complicated. If the committee buys at \$3,000,000 and pays the \$600,000, they will own the road, holding it in trust, of course, for the bondholders, with an indebtedness equal to about 25 per cent of its value as determined by the sale.

"In this contingency, it would seem likely that the bondholders in the pool would have to be assessed something like 25 per cent of the face value of their bond, in order to reimburse the committee, or else a market would have to be found for some of the new company to a sufficient amount to meet and pay off this large sum of money.

"As I have said, the reorganization committee will be a bidder, but it would seem that many difficulties were in their way. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to who would buy it. Some say the Central will buy it, some say that the Plant system will buy it, and some that the bondholders will buy it. It is likely that no sale will be made until the third Tuesday in April, at which time the road is to be offered for whatever it will bring.

"This is a valuable property, but in these times it is doubtful if it brings more than enough to yield over 75 cents on the dollar to the bondholders who refuse to come in. It looks strange that the holders of these bonds still refuse to go into the pool. If they were to do this, the situation would be greatly simplified. As long as they stand out, it is likely that no sale will be made until the third Tuesday in April, at which time the road is to be offered for whatever it will bring.

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DUKE CIGARETTES



High Grade Tobacco
ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Number of New Volumes at the Library This Week.

The library has just received a new lot of books. It has been found necessary to add new duplicates of such popular fictions as "Marcello," "Tribby," "The Manxman," and "Sherlock Holmes."

Among the late arrivals will be found Balzac's "Catharine de Medici," translated by Miss Wormley. "The Life of St. Francis of Assisi," by Paul Sabatier, has been crowned by the French academy and is a masterpiece in modern literature. "The Russian Revolt," by Edmund Noble, and "Industrial Russia," are two valuable additions to Russian history. "A Century of Electricity," by T. C. Mendenhall, "Electrical Engineering," and "A Textbook on Electro-Magnetism" are the latest authorities on electricity.

INDICTED FOR WORLEY'S HANGING.

The Trial of This Celebrated Case Begins Today.

The several defendants indicted by the grand jury for the hanging of Henry Worley will be put on trial in the United States district court this morning.

A small case that was carried over from last Monday morning will be concluded before the Worley case is taken up. Judge Newman will then devote his time to this important hearing, which will no doubt prove one of the most sensational trials that has ever been held.

Colonel Joe James will conduct the prosecution, assisted by Colonel T. W. Rucker, the assistant district attorney, and Colonel George L. Bell.

The defendants will be represented by quite a brilliant array of counsel. Among these are Mr. R. H. Hill, Jr., who acquitted his client in the Blankenship case, one of the most sensational on record; Colonel T. R. Jones, of Dalton, Ga., who figured successfully in the same trial; Hon. Fleming C. Dubignon, of Savannah; Hon. A. S. Clay, of Marietta, Ga.; Judge Joel C. Cain, of Calhoun, Ga., and several other distinguished lawyers of north Georgia.

Everybody is interested in this important trial and the courtroom today will no doubt be crowded.

That Old Reaper.
Father Time, who "reaps the bearded grain at a breath, and the flowers that grow between," spares for a green and hale old age those who conduct the courtship incident to increasing years with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For rheumatism, lumbago, poverty of the blood, dyspepsia, neuralgia and torpidity of the liver, use the great tonic and health preserver methodically.

A Laundry Ablaze.

Thomasville, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Lambert's steam laundry was burned on Sunday morning. The loss was \$2,000, insured in the Aetna for \$1,300. The residence of Mr. Sasser, of Maryland, was burned tonight. The fire started in the kitchen. The loss is \$3,000; insured in the Southern Mutual.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

New Schedule to Greenville, Miss., on the Southern Railway.

The western system of the Southern railway have changed schedule for points in Mississippi, whereby the train leaving Atlanta at 4:10 p. m. daily goes through to Greenville, Miss., arriving at Columbus, Miss., 4:15 p. m.; West Point, Miss., 4:30 a. m.; Winona at 7:30 a. m.; Greenwood at 8:40 a. m. and Greenville 11:10 a. m. Pullman cars are run on the route from Atlanta to Birmingham and between Birmingham and Winona. Returning the train leaves Greenville at 4 p. m. and arrives at Atlanta 11:40 a. m.

Formerly the train which left Atlanta at 6 a. m. went through to Greenville, Miss., but under the new schedule this train stops at Birmingham. Jan 30-31

Wants Work.

I am twenty-five years old, a good salesman, office man, collector, etc., with good references. Am out of work and money, and have no invalid mother and children to support. My house rent is past due, and, unless I can get some work, I shall be evicted this week. Will anybody give me a show? I will gladly do any kind of work. Address "Worker," care Constitution.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation can be cured in five days, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

An immense stock of new silver and cut glass for wedding presents just received. Big reduction in prices.

MAIER & BECKLEY, Jewelers, 21 Whitehall Street.

MARDI GRAS RATES.

Half Rates Via the Southern Railway for the New Orleans Mardi Gras.

The New Orleans Mardi Gras this year will occur February 25th and 26th and the Southern Railway has arranged half-rates for the occasion. The tickets will be sold from all of the Southern Railway coupon ticket offices February 23rd to 25th, good to return within fifteen days. The round trip rate from Atlanta will be \$14.50 and such special through Pullman car accommodations will be arranged by the Southern Railway as may be necessary for the comfortable transportation of its patrons. For particulars apply to ticket agent, Kimball house corner.

Still at it.

"Yes," said Mr. George P. Howard, "I am still selling the finest coal on the market for the money, an celebrated 'Kentucky Jellico.' I have been making a special run on this coal of late and it is giving perfect satisfaction in every particular. Right now can hardly supply the demand, for when a customer uses it once, he never goes back again, and it is one of the greatest recommendations I can offer. Don't wait until you run out, but get it now. It is the best coal in the South, and it is the only coal that will burn in a grate. Uptown office 45 Edgewood avenue.

Our stock of silver novelties suitable for gifts and souvenirs in the largest in the country and our prices are lower than any one else. Come and be convinced. MAIER & BECKLEY, 21 Whitehall St.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 224 South Broad street, mar-ly.



On your way down town today stop in and see the marvelous values we are offering in Suits, Overcoats and Underwear. The choicest Ready-made Clothing is being sacrificed. It is refreshing and satisfying to be certain that an aggregation of old stock will not be displayed at our store. Thirty-three and one-third per cent discount allowed, and the goods are new and elegant. Not a passe style, color or pattern—everything in the fullest feather of ultra fashion—just the same one-third off of original, regular, prices—which at the start were very low.

Lads-Beelto

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,

Located at Atlanta, Ga., on the 15th day of January, 1895.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Notes and bills discounted..... \$31,573.81	Capital stock paid up..... \$400,000.00
STATE OF GEORGIA, PUT TOX (N. Y. T. Demand notes secured, \$3,183,956.50—	Surplus and undivided profits, not carried to
cured, \$1,507.83..... 5,081.28	surplus..... \$229.96
Bonds, stocks and other securities..... 2,508.00	Exchange..... 2,878.42
(property of bank)..... 4,737.89	Interest..... 2,229.51
Furniture and fixtures..... 249.04	Rents..... 5,686.94
Real estate (other than banking house)..... 86,941.87	Due banks and bankers in this
Due from banks and bankers (in state)..... 21,706.18	state..... 11,062.97
Due from banks and bankers (in other states)..... 65,528.28	Due banks and bankers not in this state..... 38,041.82
Due from banks and bankers (in this state)..... 21,706.18	Due to depositors, viz:
Cash on hand..... \$1,885.00	Subject to check..... \$38,228.79
Gold..... 18,460.00	Demand certificates..... 832.98
Silver (including nickels and pennies)..... 20,165.97	Time certificates..... 68,197.88
Uncollected checks and cash items..... 21,028.82—149,844.79	Cashier checks..... 15,544.89—471,815.64
Current expenses..... 233.49	
Interest paid..... \$1,022.124.07	
	\$1,022.124.07

CLASSIFICATION OF NOTES AND BILLS.

In suit..... \$81,488.64

Not in suit..... \$81,488.64

Interest paid..... \$1,022.124.07

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Not good..... \$81,488.64

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